THE CONSERVATIVE

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From the Richmond Sentinel.

MEMORANDUM OF EVENTS—CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

We have prepared the following memorandum of the transactions of 1864, for the gratification of our readers. It would be worth their trouble to preserve it, as it is desirable sometimes to refer to dates which may have escaped the memory.

The records of the Sentinel commences with February. To make the year's record complete we compile the events of January from other sources. —Ed. State Journal.

JANUARY.

2 Gen W E Jones fights and routs the enemy's raiders in Lee co, Va, capturing 400 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery.

4 Heavy snow storm on the Rapidan and Rappahannock, blockading army movements for several days.

Mosby makes several raids—one on Harper's Ferry.

Rosser and Fitz Lee's expedition into Hardee and other counties very successful.

The enemy retaliates and make a raid into Page, destroying tanneries, &c.

Longstreet was active in East Tennessee during this month.

The main body of Burnside's army was concentrated at Knoxville.

24. Federal Gen Graham with gunboats and 2,000 men made a raid upon Lower Brandon, James River.

28 Enemy attack Gen Martin near French Broad, East Tennessee, compelling him to retire with a loss of 200 men and two cannon.

About the close of the month Wheeler was employed in the rear of Chattanooga, tearing up railroads, &c.

At the same time detachments of the 31st N C and the 7th Va cav captured a gunboat on the Nansemond river.

Movements began in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Banks left Texas for New Orleans to operate in Western Louisiana.

Rosser made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This about closed the month.

FEBRUARY.

17. U S sloop-of-war Housatonic, blown up off Charleston harbor, by Lt Dixon, with a torpedo boat. Lt Dixon and his crew never heard of afterwards.

20 (Saturday) Battle of Ocean Pond, of Olustee, in Florida. Gen Finnegan repulsed and routed the Yankees under General Seymore, with a great loss to them.

MARCH.

14. (Monday) Fort DeRussey, on Red river, captured by the enemy.

15. Alexandria, La., captured by Admiral Porter's fleet, without opposition.

APRIL.

8. (Friday) Battle of Mansfield, on Red River.—Banks defeated with great loss by Gen Taylor.

9. Battle of Pleasant Hill, followed by Bank's retreat to Grand Ecore.

12. Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, above Memphis, stormed and captured by General Forrest.

14. Gold in New York 189, higher than ever before during the war.

20. (Wednesday) Capture of Plymouth, N C, by Gen Hoke.

28. Attack on Camden, Ark, by General Price. Steele escaped to Little Rock with large loss in wagons and prisoners.

30. The enemy evacuated Washington, N C, burning about half the town.

MAY.

4. (Wednesday) Gen Grant crossed the Rapidan at Eli and Germaai fords, and advanced on Lee.

5. C S steamer Albemarle attacked Federal fleet of nine gunboats in Albemarle Sound, sunk 1, crippled 2.

5 and 6. Battles of the Wilderness. General Grant repulsed at all points and retreats to intrenched lines on the Brock road. Gen Longstreet wounded 6th.

6 Enemy under Butler landed a large force at Bermuda Hundred. Fight at Port Walthall, in which the enemy are repulsed.

7. Grant retreats towards Fredericksburg. Battle of Port Walthall Junction. Enemy repulsed.

8. (Sunday) Gen Lee follows Grant by parallel roads. Two engagements at Spottsylvania Court House by Grant's fifth corps, which had been held by our cavalry, was heavily repulsed by Gen Anderson.

Battle of Cloyd's mountain, near Dublin Depot. Gen A. G Jenkins repulsed by Federal mounted infantry under Gen Crook. Gen Jenkins mortally wounded.

9. Confederates under Colonel McCausland repulsed at New River Bridge. Bridge destroyed by the enemy.

10. (Tuesday) Grant attacked Lee in his lines near Spottsylvania Court House, and were repulsed with great slaughter. Battle near Chester. Barton's brigade drove the enemy, and then fell back.

11. The enemy's cavalry, under Sheridan, having made a move against Richmond, were followed up by Gen Stuart. Heavy fighting north of Richmond. Gen J E B Stuart wounded.

12 (Thursday) Heavy cavalry fighting continued. Gen Gordon wounded. Colonel Pate and Lt-Col Randolph killed. Gen Stuart died of his wound. The enemy attacked batteries on second line of fortifications, Mechanicsville road, and were repulsed.

Great battle at Spottsylvania Court House, between Lee and Grant. Grant attempted to storm Lee's position, and repulsed with prodigious slaughter.

13. Sherman's cavalry abanden their attempt on Richmond and retreat.

Heavy battle at Resaca between Johnston's and Sherman's forces. Johnston successful.

Heavy cannonade at Fort Drewry. Butler moving against it. Beauregard in command of the Confederates.

14. Speare's cavalry defeated at Flat Creek Bridge, Danville railroad.

14 and 15. Heavy skirmishing near Fort Drewry.

15. Gen Breckenridge attacks and defeats General Sigel near New Market with heavy loss Sigel flees.

16. (Monday) Gen Beauregard attacked and defeated Butler's force near Drewry's Bluff, driving them at all points. Gen Heckman and many prisoners captured.

17. Butler retreated towards Bermuda Hundreds and fortifies.

18 Grant assaulted Ewell's lines, but was "easily repulsed."

19. Sheridan's cavalry after resting on the James moved back to Grant. General Gordon died of his wound of the 12th.

General Ewell moved on Grant's right flank at Spottsylvania Court House, driving in the latter's lines.

20. Gen Beauregard captured Butler's rifle pits and pressed back his lines.

21. Last night and this morning Grant moved off his left flank, to Milford and Bowling Green.—Gen Lee moved towards Hanover Junction.

22. Lee arrived at Hanover Junction.

23. Skirmishing on the North Anna at the bridge the telegraph road, and at Jericho Ford.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865. [No. 228.

24 Grant, in large force, south of the North Anna.

27. Grant, on the night of this day, re-crossed the North Anna and moved towards the Pamunkey.

Heavy cavalry fight at Hawes' Shop 7 miles beyond Mechanicsville.

30. Disaster to Pegram's in a charge on the enemy's works, near Bethesda Church.

JUNE

1 (Wednesday.) Heavy and continuous skirmishing between Grant's and Lee's armies, beyond Mechanicsville—Grant assisted Hoke, Rodes and Anderson, and was repulsed with much slaughter.

Hampton and Rosser defeated the enemy's cavalry at Hanover Court House and Ashland.

2 Ewell turned Grant's right flank, capturing intrenchments and 500 prisoners.

United States steamer Water Witch, captured near Ossabaw Sound by Lieut. Pelot.

3 Heavy fighting. Grant attacked our right under Kershaw, Breckenridge and Hoke, and our left under Heath, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

Cavalry fight at Hawes' Shop. Enemy driven.

A night engagement in which Breckinridge and Hoke, who attacked, are victorious over the enemy Breckinridge's horse killed under him by a cannon shot.

5 (Sunday) Battle near New Hope, Augusta county. The Confederates under Gen W E Jones, defeated by Gen Hunter. Gen Jones killed.

7 Gen Breckinridge returned to the Valley.

8 Sheridan crossed the Pamunkey, on an expedition against Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

9 (Thursday) Gen Kautz attempted to capture Petersburg and was repulsed.

10 Quiet between Grant and Lee since the 3d. Forrest gained a brilliant victory at Tishimingo Creek, in North Mississippi.

Morgan attacked Frankfort, Ky, without success.

11 Hunter, after occupying Staunton, appeared before Lexington. Resisted by McCausland. Entered the town.

Gen Hampton defeated Sheridan near Trevillian's Depot.

Morgan captured Hobson and his command at Cynthiana, Ky.

12 (Sunday.) Hunter burned the Virginia Military Institute buildings.

Hampton gained further success over Sheridan at Trevillian's.

Sheridan renounces his expedition, and sets out on his return.

Grant in night retired from Lee's front by his left flank and marched for the James.

Morgan defeated at Cynthiana.

The Emperor Maximilian entered the city of Mexico.

13 Raiding party from Lexington tapped Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad at Arrington depot.

Skirmish at Long Bridge, Chickahominy. Grant's forces driven back.

Gen Early (with Ewell's corps) started for the Valley.

14 Grant crossing the James at Westover and Wilcox's.

Gen Polk killed by a cannon shot.

Southside railroad tapped at Concord depot. Lynchburg threatened.

15 The entrenchments at Petersburg attacked, and a portion of the works carried by the enemy.

16 The enemy under Hancock attack our works at Petersburg, and are repulsed with heavy loss.

17 Hunter at New London, 12 miles from Lynchburg.

The enemy again repulsed at Petersburg with great loss. The battle at night very heavy.

Sherman attacked Johnston's left near Lost Mountain, and was repulsed with great loss.

Skirmishing between Breckinridge and Hunter near Lynchburg.

18 Smart fighting around Petersburg.

Early, having arrived at Lynchburg, was attacked about night by Hunter, and repulsed him easily five miles from Lynchburg. Hunter retreated during the night.

19 Early started in pursuit of Hunter, who retreated with great precipitation.

Confederate States' steamer Alabama sunk in a fight off Cherbourg by the United States steamer Kearsarge.

20 Heavy cannonading near Petersburg. Shells thrown in the city for several days past.

21 Sherman's right repulsed by Hardee, with great slaughter.

McCausland captures ten pieces of Hunter's artillery, near Salem.

22 Hancock's corps, Grant's army advanced on Weldon railroad. Driven back and flanked by Mahone, with loss of 1,742 prisoners.

Federal cavalry at Ream's station.

23 Grant seized Weldon railroad, 6 miles from Petersburg. Driven off at night by Mahone, with loss of 483 prisoners. Federal cavalry burnt Burkeville station.

24 (Friday.) Sheridan's cavalry heavily defeated at Nance's Shop, Charles City county, by Hampton.

27. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Johnson inflicts heavy loss on Sherman.

28. Confederate cavalry victorious at Sappony's church. (Southside.)

29. Federal cavalry routed with heavy loss at Reams's station, Weldon railroad.

JULY.

2. (Saturday.) Gen. Early arrives at Winchester, bound for Maryland.

3. Gen Johnston evacuates Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain.

The enemy attack Fort Johnson, near Charleston, and are heavily repulsed.

Gen Early enters Martinsburg.

5. Enemy's force, which had advanced from Vicksburg, evacuated Jackson.

Hagerstown occupied by the Confederates.

Gen. Early crossed into Maryland near Sharpsburg.

Gen. Johnston retires south of the Chattahoochee.

7 Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout sent to Elmira for fear of rescue.

8. Grant's 6th Corps (Wright's) embarked for Maryland.

9. The Confederates occupy Frederick City.

A battle near the Monocacy, in which Gen Lew Wallace, commanding the Federals was defeated with heavy loss.

11 The Federals attacked Battery Simpkins, Charleston, but were repulsed.

Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee.

Early skirmished near Washington.

Train between Philadelphia and Baltimore captured.

Gunpowder bridge burnt. Great panic in Washington and Baltimore.

12 Early skirmishes before Washington. Retired at night.

13 and 14 Gen Lee and Forrest defeat Gen A J Smith at Tupelo, with heavy slaughter, Smith retires to Memphis.

14 Gen Early crossed the Potomac near Leesburg, bringing off large captures.

17 Gen Johnston turned over the command of Tennessee to Gen Hood.

18 Lincoln tells "whom it may concern"—(intended for Messrs Clay and Holcombe,) on what terms peace may be had.

20 Hood attacked the enemy, driving him into his works.

Gen Ramseur defeated by Crook near Winchester.

21 Sherman attacked Cleburne's division and is repulsed.

22 Hood successfully attacks Sherman. Hardee made a flank march at night. 2,000 prisoners 13 guns captured. Gen Walker killed, also Gen McPherson, U S A.

24 Gen Early defeats Gen Crook at Kernstown with heavy loss, driving him through Winchester.

26 Early re occupies Martinsburg. The railroad track torn up for the sixth time. The enemy retreat into Maryland.

30 (Saturday) Grant explodes a mine under our works one and a half miles east of Petersburg. Enemy repulsed with great loss in killed and captured.

A raiding party at Newnan, Ga, severely whipped by Gen Roddy.

Atlanta shelled very furiously for several days past.

Chambersburg burned (in retaliation) by General McAusland.

31 Gen Stoneman whipped and taken prisoner near Macon, by Gen Iverson. His command captured or scattered.

AUGUST.

5. (Friday.) The Federal fleet, Farragut, 17 vessels ran by Fort Morgan, and entered Mobile Bay,—Naval engagement, in which the Confederates were overpowered and defeated. Admiral Buchanan wounded and captured. [Sent 8 12]

At night, Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up.

6. Heavy fighting at Atlanta. Enemy repulsed.

7. Gen Bradley Johnston defeated near Mooresfield by Averill.

8. Fort Gaines, near Mobile, capitulated.

9. Heavy fire opened upon Fort Morgan by the enemy.

13. Col Mosby captured Crook's supply train near Berryville.

16 The enemy, under Foster, assaulted our work at Charles City road, six miles from Richmond; severely repulsed. Gen. Chamblis, C. S. A, killed.

17. Partial engagement at Winchester. Enemy routed. [Sent. Sept. 5.

18 Grant attacks our right beyond Petersburg and reached the Weldon railroad where he fortifies.

19. (Friday.) The enemy on the Weldon railroad attacked by General A. P. Hill, and driven two miles, with loss of General Hayes and 2,700 prisoners. Not dislodged from railroad.

20 The Confederates unsuccessfully attack the enemy on the Weldon railroad. The latter fortify strongly.

20 Forrest dashes into Memphis.

24 Fort Morgan, near Mobile, capitulated.

24 Yankees raid into Rogersville. Hon. J. Heiskell M C, and others captured.

Gen. Hill attacked enemy at Reams' station, captured 2 140 prisoners, 9 guns, &c. [Sent. Sept. 2d.]

Gen. Early defeated and drove the enemy near Leetown. Sent Sept, 6th.

29 Sherman made a lodgment on the West Point railroad.

30. Sherman reached Jonesboro' by a flank movement to Hood's rear.

Gen. Hardee attacked the enemy at Jonesboro', but failed to dislodge them.

SEPTEMBER.

1 (Thursday) Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta at night. Gen. Hardee attacked by the enemy at Jonesboro', and repulsed them. [Sent. 19]

2. Atlanta occupied by the enemy.

3 Confederate forces at Chaulk Bluff, in Missouri thirty miles from Charleston.

4. Gen. John Morgan surprised and slain at Greenville, by Gillem.

Sherman ceased his pursuit of Hood, and returned to Jonesboro'.

5. Sherman retired towards Atlanta.

6 Hood re occupied Jonesboro.

8. McClellan accepted his nomination in war letter [Sent. 14.]

9 Sherman notified Hood that he had ordered away the population of Atlanta and asked armistice. Hood denounced order, but agreed to armistice.—[Sent. 12, 20 22.]

16. Hampton captured 800 prisoners, and 2,485 beeves, in Grant's rear, at Sycamore church.

29. (Monday) Federal cavalry burnt railroad bridge over the Rapidan.

Battle near Winchester. Gen. Early defeated by Gen. Sheridan with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Rodes, C. S. and Gen. Russell, U. S, killed.

22 Gen. Vaughan defeated the enemy at Blue Spring, driving them seven miles.

Gen. Early attacked by Sheridan, at Fisher's Hill, and again defeated.

24 Gen Forrest captured Athens with 1400 prisoners.

24 Gen Forrest captured Federal garrison, 800 men at Sulphur Spring.

Gen Price at Farmington, twenty miles southeast of Pilot Knob.

26 Gen Early, near Port Republic and Brown's Gap, repulsed assault of the enemy's cavalry.

Lieut. Bain, C. S. N., captured at sea U S mail steamer Roanoke from Havana for New York.

28. Federal cavalry destroy depot near Waynesborough. Were defeated near there by Wickham's cavalry. [Sent. Oct. 4.]

29 Early's troops drive away the enemy from Waynesborough. Early's cavalry enter Staunton. [Sent. Oct. 10.]

The enemy, under Gen Ord, carried Fort Harrison, below Chaffin's, by surprise and assault.

Fort Gilmer, (near Chaffin's) was assaulted, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

Sheridan's cavalry ordered to devastate the Valley and make it a barren waste.] Sent. Oct. 11.

30 An unsuccessful attempt was made to recover Fort Harrison.

The enemy attacked our lines four miles beyond Petersburg, with some success. They moved toward Boydton plank road, and were attacked by General Heth and Hampton, who routed and drove them off with great slaughter. [Sent. Oct. 3.]

OCTOBER.

1 (Saturday.) General Early having checked Sheridan's progress, the latter retreated down the Valley.

2 Gen Burbridge attacked Gen Williams near Saltville, and was repulsed with great slaughter. [Sent. Oct 5.

4 Gen Hood, who had moved around to Sherman's rear, captured Big Shanty station, on the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad.

5 Hood's troops attacked Allatoona, without success.

Price's troops burned the railroad bridges over the Osage and Gasconda rivers. [Sent. 14]

7. Gen Anderson Lee's army attacked Grant's right on the Charles City road, and drove it several miles, capturing prisoners, ten cannon, &c. Gen Gregg of Texas, killed.

Sheridan in an official dispatch, boasted that he had burned 2 000 barns and 70 mills, and seized four herds of cattle and 3,060 sheep.

C S Steamer Florida captured at night in the Port of Bahia, by the Wachusett, Capt Collins, U S N. [Sent Nov. 84 13

11 (Tuesday.) Forrest defeated and drove off a body of the enemy at Eastport on Tennessee river.

18 The enemy under Gen Terry attacked Lee's left, on the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and were repulsed with heavy slaughter. [Sent. 14.

Gen Vaughan attacks and defeats the enemy at Greenville.

Early attacks and drives the enemy beyond Cedar Creek near Strasburg.

14 Mosby captures a train at Duffield, Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with two Yankee paymasters.

Dalton and its garrison surrendered to General Hood.

Gen Price left Boonville, which he had held, and moved towards Lexington.

15 Sedalia, Mo., captured by Jeff. Thompson.

17 Gen Beauregard took command of the Military Division of the West. [Sent. Nov. 1.

19. (Wednesday.) Gen Early attacked Sheridan near Cedar Creek, and gained a great advantage in the early part of the engagement, which was afterwards lost by an unaccountable stampede of his troops.

Gen Longstreet, who was wounded May 6, resumes command of his corps.

Gen Price defeated Gen Blunt, and captured Lexington. Sent. 27.

22 Price defeated Curtis near Kansas City. Sent. 27.

25 and 26. Gen Lomax repulsed Sheridan's cavalry at Milford.

27. (Thursday) Grant attacked Gen Lee's lines on both flanks. On our left, the attack was on the Charles City and Williamburg roads, and was easily repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy. On our right the enemy seized Burgess's mill. But were severely defeated by Hampton and Mahone, and retreated during the night. Sent. 28, 29 and November 1.

Gen Price retreating from Missouri.

Gen Vaughan attacked and defeated by Gen. Gillem, near Morristown, East Tennessee. [Sent. Nov. 4.

28. Iron clad Albemarle blown up by a torpedo boat of the enemy, at 2 A M, while anchored at Plymouth. [Sent. Nov 5.

31 Gen Mahone captured 750 pickets in his front without losing a man.

Gen Forrest captured and destroyed at Paris Tennessee river, three gunboats and four transports.

NOVEMBER.

5 Forrest captured at Johnsonville Tenn. 4 gunboats and 34 transports, and destroyed vast stores of the enemy.

7 (Monday) Congress met in Richmond.

8 Abraham Lincoln re-elected by a large majority.

11 Sherman's forces burned and evacuated Rome, Ga.

13 Gen Rosser defeated two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, near Mideletown.

Sherman evacuated Atlanta, and started on an expedition across Georgia.

13 Hood commenced the passage of the Tennessee river near Florence.

14 (Monday) Gen Breckenridge, having turned Bull's Gap, struck Gillem's column while retreating and routed it, with heavy loss. [Sent. Nov 16.

15 Gen Fagan captured Fayetteville, Ark., with eight hundred prisoners.—Sent, Dec. 16

17 Gen Pickett captured the enemy's pickets in his front.

20 General Sherman's forces occupied Milledgeville.

22 General Rosser repulsed Sheridan's cavalry, driving them through Edinburg.—Sent. 24.

The Georgia State troops, Gen Phillips, attacked and defeated a column of Sherman's forces at Griswoldville. The enemy abandon the attempt on Macon.

23 Sherman's troops repulsed at Oconee bridge by Major Hartridge.

26 (Saturday) The enemy evacuated Decatur, burning stores.

27 Wheeler's cavalry whipped Kilpatrick at Waynesborough, Ga.

The enemy evacuated Huntsville, Alabama, and Columbia, Tennessee, and retreated towards Nashville.

28 The Confederate States steamer Florida, while lying in Hampton Roads, held as a capture by the enemy, was ran into by one of their vessels and sunk.—Sent. Dec 1.

General Rosser captured Fort Kelly at New Creek depot, and also Piedmont, both on line of Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with numerous prisoners and spoils.—Sent. 5,7.

General Merritt, with 3,000 cavalry, ravages portions of the counties of Fanquier and Loudon.—Sent. 6, 7.

(Wednesday) Gen Hood attacked the enemy under Schofield, at Franklin, Tenn. The enemy retreat during the night to Nashville.—Sent. 5, 6, 14, 16 and 21.

DECEMBER.

1 (Thursday) Grant's cavalry, General Gregg, captured and burned Stony Creek Depot, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.—Sent Dec 5 7.

Hood's army appeared before Nashville.

2 The enemy, General Foster, attempted to gain the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Grahamville. Heavily repulsed at Honey Hill by G W Smith.

Admiral Dahlgren repulsed at Coosawatchie.

4 Gen Wheeler repulses and routs Kilpatrick between Milledgville and Millen. [Sent 7.

6 The enemy driven back from an attempt on Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

A heavy column of the enemy, under Warren, start on an expedition against Weldon.

7 Fight near Pocotaligo, between the enemy and the South Carolina Cadets. The enemy intrenched near the railroad.

8 Warren's expedition at Jarrett's Station.

Sherman's advance encountered Hardee, twenty miles from Savannah.

Gen Hampton defeated and drove in on the infantry the cavalry of Warren's expedition.

9 General Hampton, who had joined the guard at Meherrin Bridge, repulsed Warren's attack at Bellfield.—[Sent 12th.

Warren abandoned his expedition, and set out on his return, after having torn up six miles of railroad track.

12 Warren regained Grant's lines. [Sent 14 h.

Sherman's force left our lines around Savannah to-day, but made no attack.

13 Sherman stormed and captured Fort McAllister at the mouth of the Ogeechee, and opened communication with the sea. [Sent 21, 22.

14. Bristol, Tenn., occupied by a raiding expedition under Burbridge and Stoneman.

15. (Thursday) Thomas attacked Hood near Nashville and forced back his left wing. [Sent. 19.

16. Gen. Hood falls back to Brentwood Hills.

A raiding expedition of the enemy occupy and burn Pollard. [Sent. 24.

17. Hood continues his retreat. His rear guard attacked 6 miles beyond Franklin at 6 p. m.

17 and 18 Breckinridge in collision with Burbridge near Marion. Handled him roughly. [Sent. 27.

19. Hood crossing Duck River at Columbia, skirmishing at Spring Hill.

20. Forrest joined Hood at Columbia.

Burbridge gained possession of the Salt Works, at Saltville to-night.

General Hardee commenced to evacuate Savannah.

21. Breckenridge advanced on Saltville. Burbridge retired at night. [Sent. Dec. 27.

Savannah evacuated this morning.

General Sherman receives the surrender of Savannah from the mayor. Occupied the city. [Sent 28.

Gen Rosser, three miles north of Harrisonburg, routs and drives back Custer. [Sent 24.

Hood reported at Palaski.

24. Lomax, two miles and a half north of Gordonsville, defeated and severely punished Torbert, who was moving against Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Torbert retreated with precipitation.

24 A great land and naval expedition which left Hampton Roads under Butler and Admiral Porter, on the 18th commenced to day a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher, below Wilmington.

25 (Sunday.) Bombardment of Fort Fisher commenced. Butler landed force half a mile above Fort Fisher. Attacked by our troops, but held their ground. At night they assaulted Fort Fisher and were repulsed. [Sent 27.

27. Butler's troops reembarked. Bombardment slight.

28. Porter's fleet no longer visible below Wilmington.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$ 10 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	18 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	1 00 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	2 00 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION
business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.
They promise prompt and prosperity and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.
January 9 1865 221—6t.

D. C. Murray. Jos. A. Moore. J. W. Harrison.
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET RALEIGH N C.

HAVING RECENTLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicit consignments.
They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c. &c.
REFER TO
C Dewey and W H Jones, Bankers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Manufacturers.
Jesse A Bynum, Cashier Bank of Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A McDonald, Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas S Smith & C Seizer, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Merchants Co, Richmond.
Jan 1, 1865 124-tf

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH INST, AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell
TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.
Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, house servants, farm hands &c.
ALSO
Some fine Boys, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Jan. 12-tf

12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction!

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 26TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:
1 Man 19 years old.
1 Woman 24 years old a No 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver.
2 Girls 15 years old with infants.
1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work.
1 Boy 13 " "
1 Boy 1 " "
1 Girl 10 " "
1 Boy 10 " "
1 Girl 13 " "
These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault.
Several more will be added to the sale.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Jan 12 1865 124—ts.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " dozen 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2 1865. 215—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female College Institute at Warrenton, N C incorporated.
JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan 12 1865. 224—1m.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.
Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.
Also wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address
Maj. WM. A. HANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2 1863, No 318 issued to H. Sweezey by C. B Hopkins, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.
J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.
Raleigh, Dec 28, 1864 3 9 wtw

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Gen. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W M Jones, Cashier.
C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh Dec 29 1864. 263—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders
No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina absenting themselves from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.
By command of Lt. Gen. Hardee.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS committed to the jail of said County, on the 10th day of November inst. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time dark coat and pants, and had with him a pair of pantaloons, a shirt, and says he belongs to D. Bostick, Bostick's Depot, Georgia, that he was left in charge of the premises by Augustus Bostick, Charlotte, N. C., when he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Bryan Dickson and he says he came to Rutherford to work on the railroad. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
A. W. COBBER, Jailer.
Dec 6 1864. 87—wdm

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. E. Kennedy, Nashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Wilmington.
Dr. J. W. Gillon, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Nagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hogan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Cole, Salem.
Capt. J. N. M. Dowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. R. B. Bust, Raleigh.
Mr. J. A. Andrew, Louisburg.
Mr. E. B. Roberts, Manchester, Va.
The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864. 168—tf

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, - JANUARY 17, 1865.

☞ THE CONSERVATIVE will be furnished to Members of the General Assembly either at their rooms or at their seats in the Halls for $10 per month.

THE TELEGRAPH has brought us the news of the fall of Fort Fisher, the key to the harbor of Wilmington. It was assaulted and taken night before last about 10 o'clock. We have heard no particulars of this sad affair. We may receive them before going to press; if so, our readers will be duly informed. Whether this will necessarily involve the fall of Wilmington, we are not prepered certainly to say; but time will very soon determine we suppose. That the fall of the Fort is a misfortune to us the truth forbids, should be denied. Should it be tne design of Providence to try us with such misfortunes that it may be seen, whether we will demean ourselves with that heroic fortitude which becomes a people who would be free, it may not turn out to be so heavy a blow in the end, as we might very naturally suppose; provided it animates us with the proper spirit for the future.

It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic column, that Frank P. Blair, who has been at Richmond, as the Yankees have told us, on a mission of peace, has recently left and been succeeded by a peace Democrat, on, conjecture says, a mission of the same kind. The country has been so often deceived by reports of this sort, that it may be well to be cautious in giving it credence till it assumes a more definite shape, should it do so at all. If, however, it should turn out that there is any plan on foot for the establishment of an honorable and durable peace, we "bid it God speed." But we very much fear it will be found to be a mere "tub thrown out to amuse the whale."

THE AUTHORITIES OF North Carolina, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, have of late been strongly censured by persons and presses, beyond the limits of the State, as well as some of her own sons, for having, as it is alleged, exempted a *large number* of State officers, able-bodied men, from conscription, when the interests of the country demand their presence at the front. Congress has been invoked to arouse from lethargy, and exert her *powers* to prevent the disaster with which the State is threatening the common cause. She must assume to herself the construction of the Constitution, because she has omitted to establish a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, and it will not do to let the State Courts decide. She must adopt as a rule of construction, that her powers under the Constitution are commensurate with the demands of the emergency, for which she is to provide. And "the privileges of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*" must be suspended, lest the State Courts should presume to interfere, and construe that instrument according to the language inserted in it by its framers, and not by *the hidden principle* of "the necessity of the case." All this, we are told, must be done, in order to hurry to General Lee, some fourteen or fifteen thousand State officers, which the State, it is urged, has wrongfully retained within her borders. We take great pleasure in laying before our readers, today, the official report of Colonel Mallett, commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, showing the number of persons in this State exempted, both as State officers and by reason of physical disability. It shows upon what foundation all this censure of the State authorities, and all this "much ado about nothing," rests. It will be seen that the exempts as State officers number, instead of 14,000 or 15,000, only 5,153, so far as returns have been made. And most of this number have already rendered good service in the field under the command of the skillful and accomplished General Leventhorpe.—They will do the same again whenever they are called upon.

North Carolina desires not the praise of others for her sacrifices against the common enemy.—The deeds of her own gallant sons is her proudest monument. But when incorrect statements respecting her, are proposed to be made the foundation of grave legislation, she has a right to expect that her vindication will receive a publicity co-extensive with the circulation of the false statements to her prejudice.

SPECIAL REPORT

To Dec. 1st, 1864, of the number of men in North Carolina exempts as State Officers and by reason of physical disability:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	STATE OFFICERS.	PHYSICAL DISABILITY.	REMARKS.
First District,	218—4	199	Eight counties in the enemy's lines not represented.
Second District,	409—2	893	Two counties in the enemy's lines, and a third only partially represented from the same cause.
Third District,	466—5	824	Three counties in the enemy's lines, one of which is partially represented.
Fourth District,	723—5	786	
Fifth District,	712—2	1071	
Sixth District,	346—	902	
Seventh District,	746—2	1003	
Eighth District,	497—3	853	
Ninth District,	676—	1758	
Tenth District,	403—1	888	Seven counties not represented for want of Enrolling Officers.
	5153 32	7885	Aggregate 13,038 less 32 being members of Assembly, (exempt by law.)

The discrepancy between this report and the various reports heretofore made is consequent from the fact that many of the State Officers have a multiplicity of officers—a fact not noticed by Enrolling officers at the time, and also in consequence of Medical Boards retaining on their reports from month to month, the same men represented as new cases.

I certify that the above report is correct in accordance with the reports of Enrolling officers.

PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts of N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, for 1865, compiled by Rev. N. W. Cobb, of this City, has been laid on our table. This is one of the best Almanacs we have seen for years, and a copy should be in every household. In addition to the moon's phases, the day of the week and month, and the rising and setting of the sun and moon, it has a list of the Executive, Judicial Civil and Military Officers of the State, Members of the General Assembly, the organization of the Confederate Government, Members of Congress, a list of the brigades from this State, with the commanding officer of each regiment, and the chaplains, a list of the General officers and number of troops furnished by North Carolina during the war, a table showing the number of whites, free colored persons and slaves in each county in the State, in 1862, a table of weights and measures, &c.

It also gives a diary of events of the war in North Carolina, during 1861—'63, a list of the Baptist Associations in North Carolina, their moderators, clerks and post offices, time and place of meeting, the number of churches, church members, Sabbath Schools, and a list of the Baptist Ministers in the State with their post offices, the officers of the Southern Baptist Convention and its Boards, the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina and its Boards, the Western N. C. Convention, and the North Carolina Baptist Soldier's Children's Aid Society, a list of the Baptist Colleges in the Confederate States, and Baptist Female Colleges and Seminaries in North Carolina. The price is $1 per single copy; $75 per hundred; $600 per thousand. It can be had at any of the bookstores or by addressing Rev. N. W. Cobb, Raleigh.

IT IS STATED that the damage done by the freshet in Chatham county has been immense.—All the bridges on Haw river have been carried away and two mills—Brown's and Turner Bynum's. We have not heard from Deep River.

All the bridges on Neuse river towards the East except Powell's and Battle's, were swept away. We heard an intelligent old man, who was born and raised on the banks of this river say that the water was three feet higher than ever before within his memory. Much fodder was ruined.

We learn that a flat will in a few days be put on the Neuse on the Tarboro road near the paper mills.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The election for Mayor, nine Commissioners and two Constables came off yesterday. The following is the result:

Mayor Harrison re-elected without opposition.

EASTERN WARD—N S Harp, J J Overby and Hackney Pool.

MIDDLE WARD—W R Richardson, A L Lougee and Henry Mahler.

WESTERN WARD—C M Farris, Parker Overby and A Creech.

In District No 1 David Lewis was elected Constable without opposition.

Wiley Sauls was elected Constable in Disirict No 2 without opposition.

A. M. McPheeters, Esq., is performing the duties of Private Secretary to the Governor.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday. tf.

THE FRESHET.—We continue our reports of damages sustained by the freshet.

Gulp's Mills, on Big Sugar creek, near Morrow's Turn Out, with the gin house and saw mill, has been swept off and the dam greatly damaged.

On the line of the North Carolina railroad serious damage has been sustained.

Rich Fork trestle is down. Abbott's bridge is washed out of line, and 250 yards of embankment at Hargroye's mills is washed so badly that the trains will be delayed. The damages we learn, may retard railroad communication several days.

We are pleased to learn that rock Island factory is safe, although great apprehension in consequence of the high and turbid condition of the Catawba river, was entertained. The damage as far as ascertained is very slight.—*Char. Bulletin.*

ELECTION.—The following elections were made yesterday by the board of magistrates for the county of Mecklenburg, viz.

Special Court—F. M. Ross, T. W. Sparrow, T. B. Price.

County Solicitor—James M. Hutchinson, Esq., we are pleased to state, was elected. The former Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, and Wardens of the Poor, were continued.

Resolutions in respect to the memory of Col. W. A. Owens, late County Solicitor, were unanimously adopted.

Brigadier General Manigault, who received quite a severe wound in the head at the battle of Franklin, is now in Columbia. Through the kindness of a gentleman, who saw and conversed with the General there, we get some trustworthy and very gratifying accounts from the West.

General Manigault left Hood's army on the 31st ult. It was then on this side of Tennessee. He pronounces the current reports of the bad condition of the troops to be totally without foundation. The army is a very large one, and by no means demoralized. It is true, it needs rest, and is also in want of clothes, shoes and full rations; but its spirit is unbroken; its organization still intact, and its losses, considering the heavy work it has been through, are surprisingly small. Forrest is still with the army and his whole command, with their horses, are in excellent condition.

Not a whisper or reconstruction, or of any peace short of independence, can be heard in the army.—*Chas. Mercury 12th inst.*

LIBERTY.—Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participating in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love, and victorious in war.

Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who, in disgust, shall venture to crush her. And happy those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory.—*Courier.*

LAND SLIDE.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 11th says there was a land slide on the Western road on the 10th, near the six mile station, which prevented the passage of the train.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr Jas H Enniss' building (better known as the old George Brown house) was discovered to be on fire. It had made comparatively little progress, when first discovered, but owing to the very combustible nature of the buildings, all efforts to arrest the flames proved useless until the houses from Mr. Wm. Murphy's brick row, following the street around to that of Jas. H. Enniss's (now used as a Commissary depot,) were laid in ashes. Several of the rooms consumed were occupied by the officers of the government as Commissary and Quartermaster depots, workshops &c., but little portable property either belonging to the government or individuals, was destroyed. Mr. Carncross who occupied rooms in the Enniss building as store and residence, lost every thing. Mr. Enniss himself who was carrying on a shoe factory for the Government, lost between eight and ten thousand dollars worth of leather. The Government's loss in leather, tools &c., probably amounts to eighty thousand dollars. Its loss in the Post Quartermaster's department, was comparatively small. The owners of the buildings consumed Messrs. Enniss, Fraley and McNeely & Young, and Messrs. Hall are the principal sufferers.

The Government loss of leather in Mr. Enniss' factory, was owing to the fact, that the fire occurred in a room immediately under the leather, rendering it absolutely impssible to move it.

The Commissary lost nothing except what was appropriated by rogues in the confusion. The Quartermaster's loss was greatest in this way, also; though his private loss was considerable.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It originated in a store room of the Enniss building occupied by Mr. Smithdeal. Mr. Smithdeal was absent and his store was closed, but the miserable miscreant who perpetrated the deed, it is believed, entered this room, set fire to the building, and re closed the doors. No one has, as yet, been identified as the guilty person, but strong suspicion rest upon several who are universally odious to the community, as well as disloyal to the South.

We were in hopes that the fire which recently occured at Charlotte, under very suspicious circumstances, would prove a warning to our people and would inspire increased vigilance, against a like disaster, but it seems that it was not so. And even now we fear that many of our people will be slow to believe that we have a band of incendiaries in our midst, brought over by the enemy to burn our towns, destroy our commissary stores, and injure us in whatever way they may. To our mind there is nothing that seems more evident. We hear of fires in all directions. Nobody knows how they originate. It is announced that it is the work of an incendiary. The people accept it as satisfactory and assume their wonted security—fatal, criminal security. Let them arouse from their lethargy. We have enemies in our midst—mortal enemies to our cause and government. Let there be vigilance committees instituted in every town, and village, and community. Show no mercy to disloyalty and treason. Send those who are against us across the lines or put them in prison. And let those guilty of crime be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. *Watchman, 14th.*

NEWS OF LITERATURE.—It would appear that Solomon spoke truth when he said there was nothing new under the sun. Tennyson's famous "charge of the Light Brigade" owes much of the popularity to its metre and mannerism. Except the sounds corresponding to the reiterated "six hundred," (such as blundered, thundered, wondered and sundered,) the rhymes are mean, and "cannon to right of them, "to left of them," "in front of them," are not rhymes at all. In the first stanza, as originally published, instead of "charge for the guns, he said," the line ran "Take the guns!" Nolan said; we suppose that as Nolan was really a subaltern, it was best, on second thought that his name was not worthy of being preserved—had he been a general, it might have been different, perhaps. Even the metre of Tennyson's lyric is not original. An English essay writer in a volume just published in London, by Strahan, & Co., and entitled "Tangled talk," quotes a verse from a ballad "The Battaile of Agincourt," by Michael Drayton, and published in 1620, which shows from what source the form of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was derived. It runs thus:

"They now to fight have gone,
Armor on armor shone,
Drum now to drum did groan,
To near was wonder—
That, with the cries they make,
The very earth did shake,
Trumpet to trumpet spake—
Thunder to thunder!"

MORE OF LINCOLN'S "SMUTTY JOKES."

The Yankee papers tell the following as something "very good," of Lincoln:

About two years ago, when the Prince of Wales was soon to marry the Princes Alexandra, Queen Victoria sent a letter to each of the sovereigns, informing them of her son's betrothal, and among the rest to President Lincoln.

Lord Lyons, her ambassador at Washington, and who by the way is unmarried, requested an audience of Mr. Lincoln, that he might present this important document of her son. At the time appointed he was received at the White House in company with Mr. Seward.

"May it please your Excellency," said Lord Lyons, "I hold in my hand an autograph letter from my royal mistress, Queen Victoria, which I have been commanded to present to your Excellency that her son, his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with her Royal Highness the Princes Alexandra, of Denmark." After continuing in this strain for a few minutes, Lord Lyons tendered the letter to the President and awaited his reply. It was short, simple and expressive, and consisted simply of the words:

"Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise." We doubt if any English ambassador was ever addressed in this manner before, and would be glad to learn what success he met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language, when he reported it to her Majesty.

It is said that some time since, when a deputation of clergymen presented an address to the President, in which he was styled "a pillar of the church," he quaintly, and perhaps truthfully, remarked that "they would have done much better to call him a steeple."

Lord Brougham, at the Social Science Congress at York, particularly referred, near the close of his opening address; to the last days of the late Lord Lyndhurst as being full of sweet tranquility, in connection with the constant perusal of the New Testament and the hopes inspired by a living Christianity. I have reason to believe that the conversion in his last days of Lord Lyndhurst, was from the fact that a "bible woman" was known to visit, and was often received with interest by the ladies of the family and that she came in contact with his lordship She it was who was the instrument of revealing to him, through the New Testament modestly read and commended, the Christian way of life and peace.

ON CARPETS.—The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful their colors are far more durable than European and American carpets. They are made in strips, usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of the room with a square carpet of any size preferred for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance, too. In summer, they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single man-servant; and, in the hot weather. Why should we not more generally imitate the oriental custom by painting or polishing our floors?

THE KLEIN FIRE

We refer to this sad calamity again, for the purpose of revising our previous notice and correcting, as far as possible, errors we were led into by the imperfect statements or opinions obtained through unofficial sources.

We are pleased in being able to state that a large amount of corn, oats and rye, and about 40 hogsheads of sugar have been recovered from the scene of conflagration, which would reduce the aggregate estimate of the loss. The figures put down by us, viz: $20,000,000, was the result of estimates made by several gentlemen, not connected with any of the departments, but who appeared to well informed upon the subject. Our estimate was based, not upon what were the cost prices of the articles and materials destroyed, but upon their value at the present time in replacing them.

Another very important matter we think it proper to refer to, is that touching the statement of the loss of life. No evidence of the remains of human bones have been discovered and we infer, as we expressed the hope, that the two soldiers named were not burned.

The information received touching those who were most conspicuous for their energy in aiding to suppress the spread of the conflagration was very meagre, and even at this late period we could not do justice in a column notice of such persons. One of the gentlemen, Dr Thompson of the Medical Purveyor's department, we regret to learn, received a painful fracture of limb during his untiring efforts to save property, by the fall of a bale of cotton.

Perhaps our information relative to the guard refusing admittance to volunteers until instructed to do so, was not correct, as we have never gained the source whence the statement originated and can find no satisfactory evidence corroborating the statement. Notwithstanding our informants are gentlemen of the highest respectability and never would have propagated such a report, unless they had thought it correct, yet there seems to have been a misapprehension, and in consequence, misapplication of case and locality. We regret, if, as we suppose, injustice has been done, and hope that the investigation progressing will disclose the fact that our information was erroneous.

As soon as the court-martial convened to investigate all the facts connected with the origin of the fire, losses, &c., shall have concluded their labors, we will take pleasure if they offer them for publication, in giving the facts to the public.—*Char Bulletin.*

WHAT THE BOYS WOULD BE.

Four or five little boys were talking one evening as boys often do, of the future. One asked the tallest of the group.

"What are you going to be when you are a man Willie?"

"A lawyer," answered Willie. "It is very important to have justice done in courts."

"Yes, but I reckon lawyers don't always look out for justice. I've heard that most of them will plead a cause on either side, right or wrong, for the money;" replied Charles.

"Well, that may be so; but that's not the kind of a lawyer I'm going to be. I'll always take the right side whether I get paid or not. I'll look out for all the widows and orphans to see that nobody cheats them," said Willie. "What will you be Charlie?"

"Oh, I'm going to be a doctor; so that I can ride day and night. I'll keep four horses and change them often, and always have a fresh one. I'll not go poking along with a worn out horse, and a spattered gig like Doctor Gray."

At this, little Jimmie sprung up, and cried very earnestly as if already in the business: "Please don her Charlie, let me shoe all your horses, for I'm going to be a blacksmith."

His brother laughed and Willie said; "I shall never be ashamed of you Jimmie, if you're a good, honest blacksmith; but you must always wash your face and hands before you come to my office."

"Yes, I will, and put on my Sabbath clothes," replied the little fellow.

"Well that is settled then, that father is to have a lawyer, a doctor and a blacksmith in his family," said Willie.

Granma sat all this time in her arm chair, knitting away very fast on a striped stocking. At her feet sat the family pet, Harry, sticking pins into grandma's ball of yarn. Ah, it was for his tiny plump feet, that the yarn was flying over the dear old lady's needles.

"Boys," said granma, "here is one who has not told what he is going to be when a man."

"Oh no," cried Willie, stooping down and taking dear Harry in his arms: "What are you going to be when you are a big man like papa, Harry?"

Harry put his little arms around Willie's neck and said: "When I'm a great big man, I'll be—I'll be—kind to mother."

"You darling boy," cried grandma, "that is a sweet little vision of your future. I had far rather have you an humble working man, with an affectionate heart, than to see you cold and selfish in the President's chair, or in the seat of a Judge. Willie and Charlie might be great men in their professions, and yet be no comfort to their parents in old age, unless they were at the same time loving and kind."—*Ed Journ.*

A great deal might be said about the first failures of authors and orators. Demosthenes stammered, and was almost inaudible, when he first tried to speak before Philip. He seemed like a man mo ibund.—Other orators have broken down like Demosthenes, in their first effort. Curran tried to speak for the time, at a meeting of the Irish Historical Society, but the words died on his lips, and he sat down amid titters—an individual present characterizing him as *Orator Mum.* Boileau broke down as an advocate, and so did Cowper, the poet. Montesquieu and Bentham were also failures in the same profession but mainly through disgust with it. Addison, when a member of the House of Commons, once rose to speak, but he could not overcome his diffidence, and ever after remained silent.

PRINCIPLE—Never confide in the principle of a timid man. He who has no courage cannot be said to have any principle, he may be disposed to virtue, and may prefer good to evil but he is the sport of chance, and the slave of circumstances. What avails the best inclinations, if resolution be wanting to put them in practice? A feeble and irresolute man who means well, is more dangerous than an audacious and confirmed villain. You know the latter, and are on your guard against him, we rely upon the intention of the former, and discover too late, like the son of Israel, he is unstable as water, and shall not excel. A timid man can never become great; if he possesses talent, he cannot apply it; he is trampled upon by the envious and awed by the swaggering; he is thrust from the direct path which alone leads to honor and fame, by every aspirant who possesses more spirit than himself.

HAPPINESS.—Now let me tell you a secret—a secret worth knowing. This looking forward for enjyment don't pay. From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true way to be happy, is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives—The boy must learn to be happy while he is plodding over his lesson; the apprentice while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he sighs for.

A young lad student, on applying for his license, was asked by the examining Judge, this question, "Suppose a man should be convicted before you as Judge of the crime of *arson*, what would be your sentence?" The young discipline of Blackstone replied. "I would make him pay the cost and *marry the woman!*"

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.

No change has occurred in the military situation around this city during the past week. The enemy daily expend much ammunition in shelling our lines, but to little or no purpose. He never accomplishes the dismounting of a gun.

The damages to works and bridges by late rains have been repaired.

Grant's troops are being constantly drilled and perfected in discipline.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.

Frank P. Blair left by flag of truce boat yesterday.

Col. J. W. Singleton of Illinois, a prominent peace democrat, arrived on the return trip and took lodging at the Spottswood Hotel.

It is understood that Blair had a private confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity, and has had no official intercourse with any member of the government. The belief in well informed circles is that this interview may lead to a conference between authorized agents or Commissioners of the two Governments. It is known the President will permit no obstacle of any form to stand in the way of sending or receiving Commissioners.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.

Northern papers of the 13th has been received.

On Thursday the Senate adopted a resolution to terminate the Canadian reciprocity treaty yeas 31 nays 18. There is now no further doubt of the termination treaty.

A telegram from Cairo dated 12th says Forrest is concentrating a large force at Paris. The same dispatch gives some details of Grierson's raids.

General Chalson is among the Confederates captured.

A telegram from Wheelings says the enemy under Rosser captured the town of Beverly and a large portion of the force defending it on the 11th.

McClellan will leave New York for his European tour early in February.

James Guthrie has been elected Senator from Ky. to succeed Powell.

Gold 220.

European News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.

European advices of the 31st has been received.

The London *Times*, alluding to the present attitude of the United States towards Canada says in the present state of Northern feeling there is much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable.

The Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which a war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government and nation, and says that the first result that a war would bring would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

New Advertisements.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department. C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t, Q. M. General.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865. 228 tf.

☞ Progress and Confederate copy.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY HOUSE, DURING THE LAST week in December, a fine double case Gold Watch, No. 5894. I think it was made by Cooper, of London. I will give $100 for the recovery of the Watch and $100 additional for such evidence as will lead to the detection of the thief.

W. A. LINDSAY,
Friendship, N. C.
January 17, 1864. 228—3t.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. B. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 30TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
January 2, 1864. 218—tds.

Classical School.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, SITUATED ten miles from Weldon and eight from Halifax town, will commence the 30th January, 1865. For circulars apply to

I. P. OSBORNE, Principal,
Weldon, N. C.
January 10, 1865. 222—5t.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
221—tf.
January 9, 1865.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.